

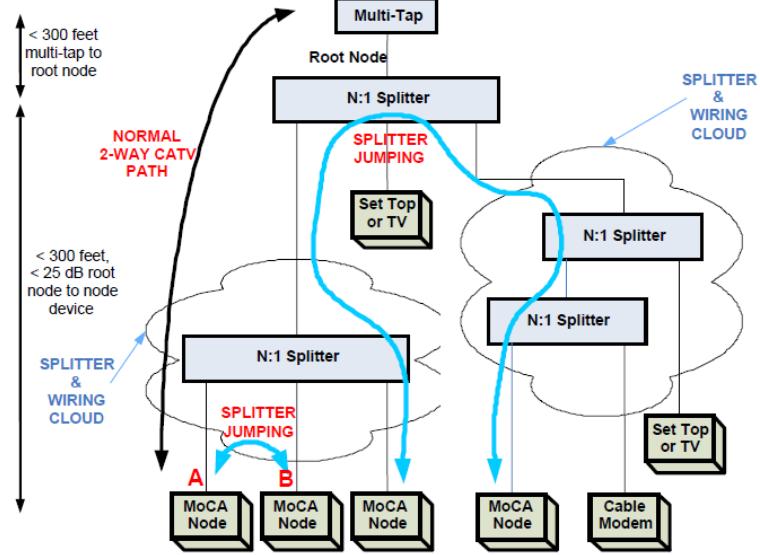
EXHIBIT T

U.S. Patent No. 8,228,910 (“the ’910 Patent”) Exemplary Infringement Chart

The Accused MoCA Instrumentalities are instrumentalities that DirecTV deploys to provide a whole-premises DVR network over an on-premises coaxial cable network, with devices operating with data connections compliant with MoCA 1.0, 1.1, and/or 2.0. The Accused MoCA Instrumentalities include the DirecTV HR24, DirecTV HR34, DirecTV HR44, DirecTV HR54, DirecTV HS17, DirecTV C31, DirecTV C41, DirecTV C51, DirecTV C61, DirecTV C61K and substantially similar instrumentalities. DirecTV literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents infringes the claims of the ’910 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) by making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing the Accused MoCA Instrumentalities.

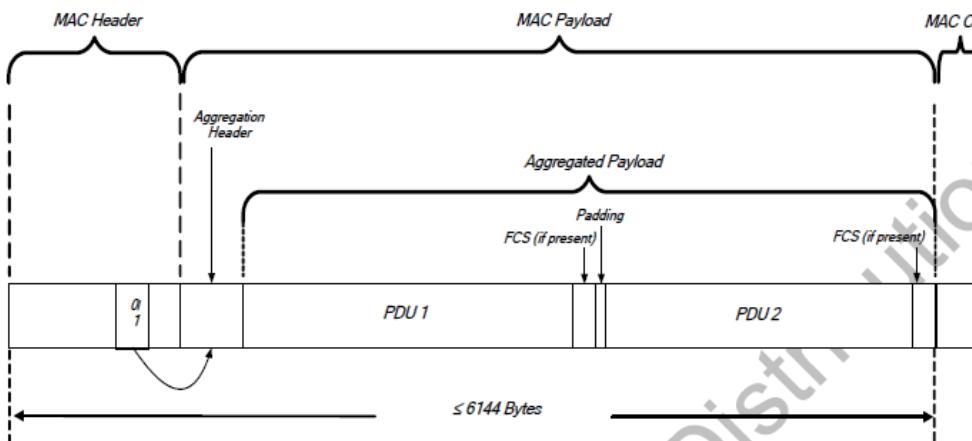
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3. A system for transmitting digital data over a network comprising:	<p>The Accused Services are provided using at least the Accused MoCA Instrumentalities including gateway devices (including, but not limited to, the DirecTV HR24, DirecTV HR34, DirecTV HR44, DirecTV HR54, DirecTV HS17, and devices that operate in a similar manner) and client devices (including, but not limited to, the DirecTV C31, DirecTV C41, DirecTV C51, DirecTV C61, DirecTV C61K, and devices that operate in a similar manner), and substantially similar instrumentalities. The Accused MoCA Instrumentalities operate to form a data communication network over an on-premises coaxial cable network as described below.</p> <p>The DirecTV full-premises DVR network constitutes a system for transmitting digital data over a network as claimed. The DirecTV full-premises DVR network is a MoCA network created between gateway devices and client devices using the on-premises coaxial cable network. This MoCA network is compliant with MoCA 1.0, 1.1, and/or 2.0.</p> <p>“The MoCA system network model creates a coax network which supports communications between a convergence layers in one MoCA node to the</p>

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	<p>corresponding convergence layer in another MoCA node.” (MoCA 1.1, Section 1.1. <i>See also</i> MoCA 2.0, Section 1.2.2)</p> <p>“The MoCA Network transmits high speed multimedia data over the in-home coaxial cable infrastructure.” (MoCA 1.1, Section 2. <i>See also</i> MoCA 2.0, Section 5)</p> <p>DirecTV utilizes the MoCA standard to provide an on-premises DVR network over an on-premises coaxial cable network as shown below:</p> <p>Your installation may vary depending on the number of splitters needed. Always use the smallest number of splitters.</p> <p>Replace external SWM with 1x2 splitter if needed. If not replacing external SWM, run straight to 1x8 splitter.</p> <p>Line from power inserter to red port on all splitters.</p> <p>Genie = 5 tuners (each Genie Client = 0 tuners) DVR = 2 tuners, receiver = 1 tuner</p> <p>Total number of tuners cannot exceed 13.</p>

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<p>a transceiver adapted to receive a plurality of packet data units; and</p>	<p>The Accused MoCA Instrumentalities include a transceiver adapted to receive a plurality of packet data units as described below.</p> <p>For example, by virtue of their compliance with MoCA, the Accused MoCA Instrumentalities include circuitry and/or associated software modules constituting a transceiver adapted to receive a plurality of packet data units.</p> <p>“The MoCA system network model creates a coax network which supports communications between a convergence layer in one MoCA node to the corresponding convergence layer in another MoCA node.” (MoCA 1.1, Section 1.1. <i>See also</i> MoCA 2.0, Section 1.2.2)</p>  <p>The diagram illustrates a coaxial bus topology for a cable network. At the top, a 'Multi-Tap' is connected to a 'Root Node'. The Root Node is connected to an 'N:1 Splitter'. This splitter connects to a 'Set Top or TV' and another 'N:1 Splitter'. This second splitter connects to two more 'N:1 Splitter' boxes, which further branch out to connect to additional devices: 'Set Top or TV', 'Cable Modem', and three 'MoCA Node' boxes labeled A, B, and C. A vertical double-headed arrow on the left indicates a distance of '< 300 feet multi-tap to root node'. Another vertical double-headed arrow indicates a distance of '< 300 feet, < 25 dB root node to node device'. Red arrows labeled 'NORMAL 2-WAY CATV PATH' point from the top towards the bottom. Blue arrows labeled 'SPLITTER JUMPING' indicate alternative paths where signals bypass intermediate splitters. Labels 'SPLITTER & WIRING CLOUD' are placed near the cloud-like distribution of splitters.</p> <p data-bbox="1193 1354 1531 1379">Figure 2-1. A Typical In-home Cable Network</p> <p data-bbox="819 1387 1552 1411">(MoCA 1.1, Figure 2-1. <i>See also</i> MoCA 2.0, Figure 1-1)</p>

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	<p>The diagram illustrates the functional blocks of a MoCA MAC implementation. At the top is a box labeled "MoCA Transmissions". Three arrows point downwards from this box to three separate boxes: "Beacon", "MAC Frame", and "Probes". From the "MAC Frame" box, two arrows point downwards to two other boxes: "Ethernet Packet" on the left and a vertical stack of six boxes on the right. The stack of boxes is labeled "Network Admission", "Link Maintenance", "Media Access Plan", "Tx Power Control", "Bandwidth Allocation", and "Link Privacy". The arrow pointing to the "Ethernet Packet" box is labeled "Data", and the arrow pointing to the stack of boxes is labeled "Control".</p> <p>Figure 2-3. Functional Blocks of a MoCA MAC Implementation (MoCA 1.1, Figure 2-3. See also MoCA 2.0, Figure 5-2)</p> <p>“Packet aggregation operation reduces the transmitted packet overhead by combining multiple Ethernet PDUs into a single MoCA MAC Frame transmission. This increases throughput by increasing the amount of data that traverses the MoCA Network in one scheduling opportunity.” (MoCA 1.1, Section 3.21. See also MoCA 2.0, Section 7.5)</p>

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<p>a packet aggregation module for identifying at least two of the plurality of packet data units that have a same destination node and for forming an aggregate packet from the at least two of the plurality of packet data units;</p>	<p>The Accused MoCA Instrumentalities include a packet aggregation module for identifying at least two of the plurality of packet data units that have a same destination node and for forming an aggregate packet from the at least two of the plurality of packet data units as described below.</p> <p>For example, by virtue of their compliance with MoCA, the Accused MoCA Instrumentalities include circuitry and/or associated software modules constituting a packet aggregation module for identifying at least two of the plurality of packet data units that have a same destination node and for forming an aggregate packet from the at least two of the plurality of packet data units.</p> <p>“Figure 3-39 shows the format of a MAC Frame containing aggregated packet payload. The MAC Frame consists of a MAC header, Packet Aggregation Header, and aggregated packet payload and MAC Payload CRC.” (MoCA 1.1, Section 3.21.1. <i>See also</i> MoCA 2.0, Section 7.5)</p>

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	 <p data-bbox="1056 758 1679 783">Figure 3-39. MAC Frame Containing Aggregated Packet Payload</p> <p data-bbox="823 856 1584 889">(MoCA 1.1, Figure 3-39. <i>See also</i> MoCA 2.0, Figure 7-12)</p> <p data-bbox="823 938 1911 1150">“The MAC header (Table A-1) includes the AGGREGATION_CONTROL field which carries the information about the Aggregation Header and whether the PDUs include the ETHERNET FCS. Table 3-70 shows format of the Aggregation Header field. The Aggregation Header has a variable-length, and includes the total number of PDUs being aggregated and the length of each PDU.”</p> <p data-bbox="823 1150 1615 1183">(MoCA 1.1, Section 3.21.1. <i>See also</i> MoCA 2.0, Section 7.5)</p> <p data-bbox="823 1232 1911 1396">“A Node transmitting an aggregated packet MUST only encapsulate Ethernet PDUs that share a common Aggregation ID. A unique Aggregation ID is defined for each unique tuple of {DESTINATION, PRIORITY} fields that would have appeared in the Reservation Request Element representing the PDU alone.”</p>

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	(MoCA 1.1, Section 3.21.2.1. <i>See also</i> MoCA 2.0, Section 7.5)
wherein the transceiver is adapted to transmit the aggregate packet to at least one destination node; and	<p>The transceiver is adapted to transmit the aggregate packet to at least one destination node as described below.</p> <p>For example, by virtue of their compliance with MoCA, the Accused MoCA Instrumentalities include circuitry and/or associated software modules constituting the transceiver adapted to transmit the aggregate packet to at least one destination node.</p>
	<p>“Before a Node uses packet aggregation for transmission to another Node, it MUST ensure that the receiving Node is capable of receiving packet aggregation at its level of aggregation by checking the receiving Node’s MOCA_VERSION_NUMBER, and by checking bits 7 and 8 of the receiving Node’s NODE_PROTOCOL_SUPPORT field.”</p> <p>(MoCA 1.1, Section 3.21.2. <i>See also</i> MoCA 2.0, Section 7.5)</p>
	<p>The transmitting Node MUST indicate the aggregated packet by sending a Reservation Request Element to the NC Node with the DURATION field corresponding to the actual size of the entire Aggregated Packet Frame.</p> <p>(MoCA 1.1, Section 3.21.2.1. <i>See also</i> MoCA 2.0, Section 7.5)</p>
	<p>“For aggregated packet transmissions to a single receiving Node, the transmitting Node MUST ensure that NPDUs of the aggregated packet is less than or equal to the level of aggregation (see Table 3-6) for the receiving Node.”</p> <p>(MoCA 1.1, Section 3.21.2.1. <i>See also</i> MoCA 2.0, Section 7.5)</p>

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<p>wherein the packet aggregation module identifies the same destination node by identifying a same aggregation identifier.</p>	<p>The packet aggregation module identifies the same destination node by identifying a same aggregation identifier as described below.</p> <p>For example, by virtue of their compliance with MoCA, the Accused MoCA Instrumentalities include circuitry and/or associated software modules constituting the packet aggregation module identifying the same destination node by identifying a same aggregation identifier.</p> <p>“A Node transmitting an aggregated packet MUST only encapsulate Ethernet PDUs that share a common Aggregation ID. A unique Aggregation ID is defined for each unique tuple of {DESTINATION, PRIORITY} fields that would have appeared in the Reservation Request Element representing the PDU alone.”</p> <p>(MoCA 1.1, Section 3.21.2.1. <i>See also</i> MoCA 2.0, Section 7.5)</p>